Fair: southerly winds.

# VOL. LXIII.-NO. 280.

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#### M'KINLEYISM IN CONGRESS.

THE PLAN TO SNEAK OUT OF THE FOIE ON THE ANTI-BOND BILL.

Friends of the Wabbling Candidate Put the Republican Majority in the Cowardly Position of Being Afraid to Go on Record Against a Crazy Populistic Measure

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Congress will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday next, and when Speaker Reed declares the session ended the Populists' pet scheme of legislation, making it unlawful for the President of the United States to issue bonds in case of a Treasury emergency, will be left unacted upon. The Republican party in the House of Representatives is split in two with regard to this typical specimen of Populistic legislation, and the majority wing of the party dare not face the bill. The Mc-Kinleyltes in the House are responsible for the fact that the Populist measure will not be repudiated and denounced by the Republican House of Representatives, and they have put the whole Republican party on the run. Today Chairann Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee made an adverse report upon the bill, as he was instructed to do by his commitbut when asked whether the bill would be brought to a vote or allowed to die with the session, he made no delinite or satisfactory an-

The truth is that Mr. Dingley cannot tell all the facts in the case without telling a tale of cowardice and treachery on the part of his Republican associates in the House, who have more than once during the present session broken away from his control and from the authority of the Speaker, Speaker Reed is no party to the cowardly plan of running nway from the Anti-bond bill any more than Chairman Dingley is, but they have simply een outvoted by the great mass of Western Republicans, who, representing the McKinley Presidential boom and the Alliance Presidential boom, fear to go on record just at

Speaker Reed is more than indignant at the action of the Republicans of the House. He is disgusted and disappointed, and his advocacy of a direct and decisive vote on the Populist bill is in sharp contrast with the policy of the McKinleyites and Allisonites, who are the authors and supporters of the movement to sneak out of a vote upon the measure.

The Speaker and his friends in the House, backed up"by the influence of the sound-money members of the Senate, are still earnestly at work to bring about an order of business that will permit the taking of a vote upon the bill. thus placing the Republican party and the Democratic party of the House on record, but It is the general opinion that their efforts will not avail.

The vote in the Ways and Means Committee on the question of reporting the bill adversely to the House shows that the Republicans all toted aye, but what the record does not show is that Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Delliver of Iowa, and Johnson of North Dakta voted aye only after an informal agreement had been reached that there should be no vote upon the bill in the House.

Grosvener and Johnson are ackinleyites, Delliver is an Allisonite, and Hopkins is a candidate for the Speakership of the next House and hopes for the McKinley influence in his canvass for that office. These men were all frank to say that they and their Western colleagues did not desire to be confronted with the necessity of going on record just at this time on the Populist anti-boad, bill, and their votes for the adverse report were withheld until they received assurances that their wishes should be gratified. The anti-McKinleyites and the sound-money men think that a ve. y great mistake has been made, and to them it is but another evidence of the attempt of the wabbling candidate to maintain his straidling attitude on the financial question until after the meeting of the St. Louis Cenvention.

The McKinleyites are at work upon another voted are, but what the record does not show

vention.

The McKinleyites are at work upon another scheme now. They are booming Director-inchief Mark Hanna for the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and they say that if he gets it the Republican headquarters during the campaign will be at U eveland, probably in the back end of Mr. Hanna's business office. In case Mr. Hanna is not chosen, the Western men will make a termined effort to have the head

Hanna's business office. In case Mr. Hanna is not chosen, the Western men will make a determined effort to have the headquarters at thicago. Indeed, it is the plan of the silver men of both parties to locate both the Republican and Democratic headquarters at Chicago during the coming campaign. The friends of the Windy City claim that the bone and sinew of both parties are in the West, and that, therefore, Chicago is a much more fitting place from which to conduct a campaign than New York or any other Eastern city.

The Democrats are apparently preparing to go ever bodily to the free-silver craze, and their spokesmen here say that the battle will be fought this year in the West, and that therefore Chicago is the place, above all others to establish headquarters.

There are some prominent McKinleyites in Washington, however, who doubt the wisdom of putting the Republican campaign in charge of the Western men, and who are also opposed to making Mark Hanna director-in-chief of the campaign, as he has been of the McKinley beom. These men are not very much impressed with Mr. Hanna's astuteness as a political leader, and they say that they are constantly in het water over performances of his that would make the party ridiculous if they should ever be made public. Mr. Hanna's methods of campaigning are unique in the extreme, and a fair samule is afforded by the attempt that was made to get entrol of the vote of Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota on the National Committee: The facts in this case are that Mr. Hanna sent a Cleveland gentleman, a mutual friend, to Senator Hansbrough to assure him that if he would vote in the National Committee: The facts in this case are that Mr. Hanna sent a Cleveland gentleman, a mutual friend, to Senator Hansbrough to assure him that if he would vote in the National Committee: The facts in this case are that Mr. Hanna's emissary so.

Haran's emissary so.

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He pointed out that as the North Dakota delegation had been instructed for McKinley, they would be very apt to centrol the patronage, and that therefore it might be difficult to carry out any contract such as was proposed. Mr. Hanna's agent insisted, however.

ago, and that therefore it might be difficult to carry out any contract such as was proposed. Mr. Hanna's agent insisted, however, that it was not necessary to make any promises to the McKinley delegates, as they would be loyal without them, and offered to put in writing an agreement to turn the patromage of the State over to Mr. Hambrough in return for his vote in the National Committee. The Senator said that he was not taking part in this kind of politics or making bargains of this link and promptly declined the offer. Senator sind that the was not taking part in this kind of politics or making bargains of this land, and promptly declined the offer. Senator sinshrough has since had a chat with Major McKinley at Canton, in which it is not at all likely that Director-in-Chief Hanna's proposition was referred to.

Perdistret efforts have been made lately by the McKinley managers in Washington and elsewhere to create the impression that all of the candidates except McKinley will withdraw before a ballot is taken at the St. Louis Convertion. They first tried to side-track Morton, then Allison, then Quay, then Reed, and now they are after Bradley of Kentucky. They have even gone so for in this direction as to send, out false telegrams from Frankfort, quoting the Governor as saying that he had withdrawn. The falsity of these reports with regard to Gov. Bradley's intentions are shown by the statement of Chairman Barnett of the Republican with the political leaders. Mr. Barnet's says camphatically that Gov. Bradley has not withdrawn, but thatbon the contrary, his name will be presented to the St. Louis Convention, backed up by the Kentucky delegates. Mr. Bernett is of the opinion that Kentucky will go Republican this year by a majority of unward of 20,000.

# A NEW PLOT AGAINST M'KINLEY.

C. Pintt In In It. ST. Louis, June 5.-Col. Herry Heath, the advance courier of the McKinley invasion of St. Louis, is in deep anxiety to-night over what he calls as underhand attempt to defeat the

Ohtoon's nomination. He names Thomas C. Plats of New York as director of the anti-McKinley move. He says that Platt ass given out the information publicly that he will not be in St. Louis until next Wednesday, when all the other leaders are expected here, but that privately he has notified all those members of the committee are supposed not to be bound to McKinley

that he will be here on Monday morning and would like to meet them in private conference for the discussion of business of very vital im portance to the party."

One of the committeemen thus written to has communicated with Col. Heath. Col. Heath does not know exactly who of the committeemen are now against Major McKinley, but he names, among the probabilities, Clarkson, Manley, and certain members from New Eng-Manley, and certain members from New England, with Wright Cuney of Texas and A. H. Leonard of Louisiana. "The method to be used to defeat the Ohioan," said Coi. Heath, "Is a desperate one, but it will be tried. It is well known the National Committee is to meet at the Southern Hotel at noon Wednesday to begin the work of making up the temporary roll of the Convention, which assembles the following Tuesday.

vention, which assembles the following Tuesday.

"Ever since the opposition to Major McKinley has realized that the Obioan's boom could not be checked by the ordinary methods, it has schemed to use the advantage given it in the control of the National Committee to defeat McKinley, if possible, by recognizing all the anti-McKinley contesting delaying all the anti-McKinley contesting delaying them the seats in the Convention with the expectation that they would force men of their own selection on the Credentials Committee, and thus secure a firm facting in the permanent organization of the Convention."

Col. Heath will be joined Monday by Judge A. C. Thompson of Gallipolis, a leading member of the Obio delegation, and one of the McKinley managers. Gen. Grosvenor will also come on that date if Congress adjourns Saturday.

#### M'KINLEYITES WANT REED.

#### All the Talk in Canton Is for the Maine

CANTON, O., June 5,-Visitors to Canton having exhausted the question of first place on the Presidential ticket by reaching a unanimous verdict in favor of McKinley, show the same disposition to discuss the Vice-Presidency. If the sentiment at St. Louis is as strong for Thomas B. Reed as it is among those coming to Canton, Mr. Reed will have trouble to prevent the nomination from being thrust upon him. He seems to be the first choice of Delegate Spear of San Franall comers. cisco says most emphatically that California's choice is the big Speaker.

"Tom Reed is our choice for Vice-Presi dent," said an Illinois delegate, "and he may be forced into accepting it." This is backed up by an influential New York

Republican, who puts the case this way: "The ideal man for the place is Thomas B Reed. It is not for him to say whether he will take the place or not. He is a man of ambition and looking for further political honors. No public man has a right to say he will not discharge a duty the people may call him to."

This Eastern spokesman was Whitelaw Reid, once a candidate for Vice-President himself, and who has been accused of a strong ambition to serve his party in the same capacity this year. To a question on this point he re-

"I am not seeking the office. I did not four years ago, and I am quite sure it is not seeking

that the McKinley managers had agreed upon H. Clay Evans for the Major's running

upon H. Clay Evans for the Major's running mate. The matter is simply laughed at here and regarded as a "jolly" to the Southern constituency of the newspaper for which it was first written.

Of course, this is not because Mr. Evans would not be satisfactory to the friends of Major McKinley, but because the McKinler managers are not engaged in the dangerous nastime of picking out men for another place than the head of the ticket. Why, they are so modest in this direction that none of the correspondents have yet pretended to know who the Major's backers would like for the temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Talks with visitors to this city for the past day or two show that the proposition to make Mark Hanna the National chairman is decorrected than was at first supposed. There is really a probability that national headquarters will not be in New York city this year. If Hanna is Chairman, Cleveland will be headquarters. The talk of Hanna for Chairman at first seemed to be only a neat way of complimenting him for his ante-Convention campaign work, and the talk of Cleveland for headquarters just a little Cleveland advertising enterprise. But people have actually taken it seriously.

It looks as though the place is Hanna's to ac-

It looks as though the place is Hanna's to accept or decline. The opposition to removal from New York is dying away, and nearly every one speaks of Mr. Hanna's fitness for the work.

every one speaks of Mr. Hanna's fitness for the work.

Robert W. Patterson, general manager of the Chicago Tribune, who with his paper crawled lato the eyclone cellar just as the funnel-shaped cloud of McKinleyism appeared in the horizon of Illinois, was among to-day's arrivals. He is one of the delegates at large from Illinois. To a reporter he said:

"No, we were not for McKinley at first. Not because of any well-defined objection to McKinley, but because we proferred another man. Hut we had to flop and get into the wason, and it was going at a morry clip when we made the leap. But we landed safely and are on now." He was speaking for himself and his paper.

"You may count every one of Illinois, 'ct' eight delegates for McKinley,' he continued. "We want Tom Reed for Vice-President if he will take it, and he may be forced to take it. He will be unanimously named. I think. The demand for him seems to be unanimous. For National Chairman we favor Mark Hanna if he will make the sacrifice. I believe the take the place."

Flong with a large detachment of newschoice will be without dissent. He ought to take the place."

Flong with a large detachment of newspaper men, some already on their way to St. Louis, to-day came Senator Wilson of Washington, who had a visit with the Major.

#### TP-TOWN RAPID TRANSIT FIRST. Mayor Strong Stipulated for It and George

Could Agreed. Mayor Strong talked vesterday about the prospects of elevated rallway extensions as a esult of the conference between the Manhattan Elevated Railway officials and the Rapid Tran-

att Commissioners, held on last Thursday. He

"I found Mr. George Gould was absolutely fair in his presentation of the case for the railway. He did not seek to further the railway's interest at the expense of the public, as it has been suggested in some quarters that he would It is true that the Manhattan wants to build its lown-town extensions and connections first, and to let the extensions above the Harlem and on the upper west side of the Harlem wait, but I but a veto on that proposition. I said that I would not agree to let them build a part of new structure on West street or Canal street until they had built as much north of the Harlem. Mr. Gallaway asked what my objection was to letting the company begin its work down town. I teld him that the city needed development to the borth, and that the extensions asked for there would increase the assessed valuation of property there many fold. This would be a direct benefit to the city, but extensions on West and Canal streets would not add a delar to the assessed valuation of property in those sections. George Gould agreed with me and stood by the arrangement we had made at our former conferences." to let the extensions above the Harlem and on

# METROPOLITAN CLUB ROBBED.

intendent's Desk. The Metropolitan Club was robbed on Tuesday fternoon of \$3.800, which was taken from a trawer in the deak of Superintendent Callahan The robbery was committed, it is thought, by some employee of the club, sithough Mr. Callahan says that there is not one of them whom he would suspect. The money was to have been used to pay the May salaries, and it was in small bills. Superintendent Callahan drew it from the bank and locked it up in astrong desk.

The drawer locks with a key of peculiar pat tern, which is slightly defective, so that one unacquainted with the lock is not able to insert the key. Mr. Callahan put the money in the drawer about noon, and went to get it about drawer about noon, and went to get it about two hours inter. It was gone, the drawer having been unlocked.

Mr. Callahan notified the police of the East Sixty-seventh street station, and Detectives Farley, Collins, Campbell, and Scating were assigned to the case. Many of the servants of the club have been in its service since it was started, and the characters of all of them were fully investigated before they were engaged.

Bob (ook on the Yale Crew. The famous coach has written a special article on the condition and prospects of the Yale crew. It will appear only in this afternoon's Commercial Adver-tor,—Adv.

#### CITY DOCTORS ARRESTED.

HELD FOR TRIAL FOR STEALING

Similar Therts Going on for Years, and Thousands of Bollars' Worth of Brugs Stolen-The Three Doctors Under Arrest Considered What They Took Perquisites.

Three doctors belonging to the medical staff Le be extradited.

By the arrest of the three prisoners it is hought that a systematic stealing of supplies which is said to have been going on in the charity institutions of the city for several years will be brought to a termination. If the suspicions of the authorities be correct, thousands of dollars' worth of drugs and medicines paid for by the city have been appropriated to the use of doctors attached to the staffs serving on the Island. Expensive drugs, bandages, and other appliances used in the medical and surgical vards of the city institutions have disappeared by wholesale. Repeated investigation failed to account for the rapid disappearance of the articles in question until recently.

The latest investigation, which resulted in the arrest of the three doctors, was under the direction of Superintendent John W. Terry of the city almshouse. Mr. Terry succeeded Warder Roberts as the head of the almshouse last No vember. Having had ten or fifteen years' experience in the supervision of large institutions. and being familiar with the needs and require ments of his charge, Mr. Terry soon concluded that the consumption of the drugs and medicine supplies furnished to the almshouse was not legitimate. He began a quiet investigation on his own account, which resulted in his becoming convinced that not more than half of the supplies that were furnished by the drug department were used for the benefit of the patients confined in the institution. Once on the right track the superintendent redoubled his efforts. Nurses and attendants talk at times, and it didn't take Mr. Terry very long to make certain discoveries which caused him to lay the result of his investigations before Commissioner of Charities Croft and Dr. Charles E. Bruce, President of the

which is taken to the cierk in charge of the drug department. All that is required by the clerk is that the name of one of the doctors appear on the paper calling for supplies, and the articles called for are handed ont without question. As Mr. Terry said yesterday, the orders issued by the doctors for supplies to be used by them in their treatment of patients are not questioned, because the doctors are presumed to know better than any one else what they need.

When Superintendent Terry met Commissioner Croit and Dr. Bruce on April 28, he told them that he had strong reasons to suspect that four doctors belonging to the house staff were appropriating the greater part of the proceeds of their prescriptions to their own use, He named as the suspects Doctors S. E. Donovan, Bavid J. Hamburg, Edward W. Estler, and Jay R. Conklin. They were graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and with the exception of Donovan, had served on the medical staff of the almshouse seventeen, cleven, and thirteen months respectively. Donovan finished his duties as a member of the staff of the almshouse or Jan. I, having served the full term of eighteen months. He continued, however, as a post-graduate physician in the Huspital for incurables, which is attached to the almshouse, It was decided to examine the four suspected doctors, and the superintendent, in the presence of Dr. Bruce, questioned Donovan on the after-

consented. Each of the young physicians oc-cupied a separate room, and, beginning at that of Lonovan, the superintendent and Dr. Bruce opened and searched the four trunks. In them were found drugs and medical supplies got from the drug department which amounted in value to \$450. The owners of the trunks also acknowledged that they had removed some of the property stolen to their homes. Later it was returned by them to Mr. Terry. The young doctors empressed great surprise that they shound be accused of stealing the city's property.

away with them what drugs and medicines they aw fit.

"It might not make so much difference in one or two cases, "said the official, "but there are forty or fifty doctors employed by the department, and if each doctor appropriates \$100, or \$200, worth of the city's property each year, the amount stolen from the city reaches alarming proportions. Right here in the present case we find that nearly \$500 worth was appropriated by only four doctors."

Commissioner Croft, after consultation with Dr. Bruce and Mr. Terry, decides that it would not do to let the matter drop with the return of the stolen property. He therefore directed the Superintendent to make formal charges against Drs. Donovan, Conkiln, Estler, and Hamburg of grand larceny. The matter was laid before the District Attorney, who advised that the case first be referred to the Corporation Counsel. The latter began a second investigation, which was continued until vesterday. In the mean time, on May 1, Donovan severed his connection with the Department of Charities and went to Frince Edward's Island, where he became a member of the staff of an insane as jum.

ALMSHOUSE SUPPLIES.

mitting of the present blil.

of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island were arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Police Magistrate Crane, charging them with stealing and appropriating to their own use drugs and supplies furnished to the alushouse by the city. A fourth doctor, whose name was included in the warrant, went to Canada several weeks ago. It is probable that, unless he returns to auswer the charge preferred against him, the District Attorney will ask that

Medical Board for the Department of Charities. There are ten physicians employed on the house staff attached to the almshouse on the Island. It is the custom of the doctors, when they want medicines or supplies for the treatment of patients, to write out a prescription which is taken to the clerk in charge of the drug department. All that is required by the

It was decided to examine the four suspected doctors, and the superintendent, in the presence of Dr. Bruce, questioned Donovan on the afternoon of April 29. After attempts at evasion, Donovan finally acknowledged that he and three others had appropriated some of the city's property to their own use. Mr. Terry and Dr. Bruce then made a formal demand upon Donovan, Hamburg, Estier, and Conklin that they permit their trunks to be searched. To this they consented. Each of the young physicians oc-

that they should be accused of stealing the city's property.

"Why," said one, "It has been the practice for years for the physicians attached to the staffs of the city institutions to take what drugs and medicines they choose, to be used by them in their private practice, after leaving the institution. It has always been considered one of the perquisites of the doctors attached to the almshouse to lay aside a supply of such drugs as may come in handy later. In getting these supplies from the drug department we had no intention of committing a theft, but only followed the precedent established by our predecessors."

ctssors. One of the officials connected with the De-partment of Charlities said yesterday that it had evidently been the practice of the physicians belonging to the department institutions to take away with them what drugs and medicines they

and went to Frince Edward's Island, where he became a member of the staff of an insane acylum.

Yesterday morning Superintendent Terry, accompanied by Lawyer K. C. Beatty of the Corporation Counsel's office, applied to Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of the four doctors on the charge of grand larceny. The warrant was given to Court Policemen Cavanagh and McCarthy, who went to Blackwell's Island early in the afternoon. The policemen were dressed in citizen's clothes, and when Hamburg, Estler, and Conklin met them at the simshouse they had no idea that their visitors were policemen. When told that they were under arrest and were wanted in the Yorkville Court they expressed great surprise. They refused to talk about the case with the policemen except to declare that they were innocent of stealing anything.

They reached the court room shortly after 3 o'clock. There were present Commissioner Croft, Lawyer Heatty, and Superintendent Terry, the last appearing as the complainant in the case. When asked by Magistrate Crane what answer they had to make to the charge of grand larceny Estler said that they were not guilty, and that they waved examination. Hamburg said that they had telephoned to his father, who would reach the court room later during the afternoon.

"You are charged with a very serious offence," said Magistrate Crane, "and I shall hold you in \$1.000 bail each for trial. Until 5 o'clock, when the court closse, you may remain in the court room pending the arrival of your friends."

Joseph J. Hamburg, a dry goods merchant of 10 West 116th street, the father of vane

in the court room pending the arrival of your friends."

Joseph J. Hamburg, a dry goods merchant of 110 West 116th street, the father of young Hamburg, reached the court shortly after 4 oclock. He was greatly surprised that his son had been arrested for theft, and carefully read the affidavit containing the charges against him. He told the reporters that he could say very little about the case, as the prisoners themselves refused to talk, but that he didn't believe that any of the young men had an idea that they were stealing when they appropriated the drugs. After talking with the Magistrate he sent a measenger for a bondsman.

Mrs. Lavinia Frank of 31 East Seventy-sixth attest appeared in court shortly before 5 oclock. She said that she would go ball for the prisoners if the ball could be reduced to \$500 each. Magistrate Crane said that under the circumstances, he would reduce the ball to \$500 if Lawyer Heatty had no objection. The latter said he had not, and the prisoners were liberated.

#### OUR RIGHTS IN MADAGASCAR. Manotaux Bays We Admit the Old Treatles Have Lapsed.

PARIS, June 5 .- M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the committee on the Madagascar bill to-day, showed that the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, in not allowing that the precarious and ambiguous régime proposed by M. Bourgeois amounted to annexation, had led to the sub-

The attitude of the present Government already had had good results, inasmuch as an en-tirely favorable reply had been received from the United States admitting that all the old treatles had lapsed.

LONDON, June 5 .- In the Commons Sir Charles Dilke to day asked if her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States would give their assent to the view that the mere conversion of the island of Madagascar from a French protectorate into a French colony put an end to commercial and other engagements between Great Britain and the United States and Madagascar.

equipped with 30,000 horse power and burning George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that Great Britain would give consideration to the question. "We are not informed of the views of the Government of the United States," he added, "since the annexation of Madagascar by France."

Thomas G. Bowles, Conservative, asked if the Government would communicate with the Government of the United States in regard to the change in the status of Madagascar through the nnexation of that island by France. Mr. Curzon replied:

"I think it not unlikely that we shall be soon in possession of the views of the United States jovernment upon the subject."

#### MAYOR WILL TRY PARKER. Neglect of Buty and Obstructing Business

Said to Be the Accusations. Charges and specifications are being drawn up for service on Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker in a proceeding before the Mayor for his removal. The Counsel to the Corporation, Francis M. Scott, has the matter in charge, and will probably have the papers ready to serve on Mr. Parker next Monday. President Roose. velt and Police Commissioner Andrews, Mr. Parker's colleagues, have been assisting him with data and in other ways in the preparation

The principal charge against Commissioner Parker is said to be neglect of duty, with certain specifications, chiefly failure to attend meetings of the Board, and thus blocking the business of the department.

At the meeting of the Police Board last Wednesday, President Roosevelt mentioned the case of a policeman who paid \$200 to some one case of a policeman who paid \$200 to some one to obtain his appointment. The patrolman in question is Charles McMorrow of the West Forty-seventh street station. He is a new man appointed by the present Hoard, Commissioner Roosevelt admitted restering that McMorrow was the man referred to, but would not discuss the matter. It is said that the matter was investigated at the time, and it was learned that McMorrow paid the money believing it would secure his appendment. Whether the money was used to get the place or not, it is said, has not been ascertained. The identity of the man who received the money, it is said, has not been

not been ascertained. The identity of the man who received the money, it is said, has not been revealed to the Commissioners. On this subject President Hoosevelt said:

"It is because of the chance to revive talk of corruntion in the department that I object to delaying promotions. Before we wiped out the eligible list men on it were being held up. There were rumors current that some of them were told they could get their promotions for money."

President Roosevelt has been looked on as the complainant and prosecutor against Com-missioner Parker, but it was said yesterday that his Democratic colleague, Mr. Andrews, has been and is most active in that regard.

#### TROLLEY CRASH IN BROOKLYN.

## Three Persons Injured in a Smash-up on

the Nassau Line, Three persons were injured and a dozen more badly scared in a collision between two trolley cars on the Nassau Electric Rattroad, in Rogers and Newkirk avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Conductor Thomas Joyce dropped his bat from a crowded car on the way to Sheepshead Hay, and when he jumped off to rethe lever and the car shot back rapidly. Before it got righted another car, also on the way to Sheepshead Bay, bumped into it and almost hurled it off the track. More than a dozen passengers in the cars were upset, but these were the only persons who required the attention of Ambulance Surgeon Gruber, who was summoned from St. John's Hospital.

Feter Ridder, aged 30 years, of 240 North Second street, contusion of thigh, removed to hospital; G. Gallagher, aged 20, of 366 East Tenth street, bruises on breast and hands; Mrs. E. Merriles, aged 58, of Sheepshead Bay, incised wound of hand.

The motorman and conductor were

# f. Merriies ages so, or sond other were arrested, round of hand. The motormaa and conductor were arrested. A Flatbush avenue trolley car and a Nostrand avenue car collided yesterday in Flatbush avenue and Malbone street. Leonard H. Johns, 31 years old, of 1,185 lie Kalb avenue, a conductor, who was on his way home from work in the Nostrand avenue car, was hurled out and received a fracture of the right leg. He was been the first leg. He was

#### KILLED WHILE STEALING A RIDE. A Ten-year-old Boy's Neck Broken by Brooklyn Trolley Car.

Tony Carporo, the ten-year-old son of an Italian cobbler of 903 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, was killed by a trolley car of the Gates avenue line at Putnam and Gates avenues yesterday. He was amusing himself by jumping on the rear platforms of cars. He got on the inside step of bridge-bound car 2,827 near his home, and when near Patchen avenue he jumped off, alighting between the up-bound tracks just as car 1,002 of the Gates tracks just as car 1,602 of the Gates avenue line, in charge of Moterman Isaac H. Cox came along. The fender struck the boy, and he fell under the fender and was dragged along for several yards. When extricated he was still alive, but his head hung limp upon his cheat. Caproro ran to the scene with his wife. She picked up her boy, and he died in her arms. The only outward injuries he seemed to have received were a discoloration under the left eye and a bruise over the eye, but it its said his neck was broken. Mrs. Carpero became hysterical, and the cobbler rushed at the moterman to attack him. Two policemen protected Cox. Then and the cobbler rushed at the motorman to attack him. Two policemen protected Cox. Then
Carporo ran back to his shop, where he selzed a
shoomaker's knife and tried, it is alleged, to cut
his throat. Two journeymen restrained him.
The motorman was held for oriminal negligence. He declared that the fatality was due
to the boy's carelessness, and added that his car
was going at a moderate rate of speed, and that
he didn't see the boy until the latter was within
ten feet of the car.

#### FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT. ks Old Soldier killed and Two Others

BLOOMFIELD, June 5.—Shortly before noon to-day Jacob Weidner, 65 years old, a veteran living at the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, was killed by a trolley car of the Consolidated Company, and Peter Eishel, a farmer of Brookdale, and his son, John Eishel, were severely injured, the son being so badly hurt that his recovery is

not expected. Weidner left the home this morning on a five days' furlough. On Believille avenue, Newark, he met the Eishels and asked for a ride in their covered wagon. He was accommodated. Eishel saw a trolley car coming east. He turned from the left side of the avenue across the west-bound track, failing to see a trolley car behind him bound west. The car in the rear struck the wagon, hurling Weldner ten feet away. When picked up he was dead, his neck having been broken.

when picked up he was dead, his neck having been broken.
John Eishel was buried under the wreck of the wagon. His right eye was gouged out and his chin was cut away, and it is believed that his skull is fractured.
Peter Eishel was cut about the head and body; no bones were broken. Motorman William Riker and Conductor Leonard Medler, both of Newark, were arrested, but were paroled upon the recommendation of the county physician.

The Yale Crew Sall To-day,

# ST. PAUL, RECORD BREAKER

CUTS DOWN TIME FROM SOUTHAMP-TON NEARLY TWO HOURS. comes the Long Route in 6 Days 5 Rours

32 Minutes Boing an Average of 20,82 Knots Machinery Worked Beautifully - American Line's Speed Record Beaten, After a voyage of almost unexampled serenity, the American liner St. Paul, fashioned exclusively by Yankee genius, created yesterday a new record between Southampton and New York, covering 3,113.7 nautical miles in 6 days 5 hours and 32 minutes, and thus beating the time of the New York (6 days 7 hours and 14 minutes) by one hour and forty-two minutes. The average hourly speed of the St. Paul was 20.82 knots, which is better by .12 of a knot than the record of the Paris 5 days 14 hours and 24 minutes) over the Queenstown route, in October, 1892, when she flew the British flag. Since then the Queenstown record has been cut down to 5 days, 7 hours, and 23 minutes by the Cunarder Lucania,

540 tons of coal a day.

The St. Paul has less borse power by about 10,000 than the Lucania and Campania, and she consumes only about 310 tons of coal a day, which means that on a voyage of six days the great Cunarders send about \$4,000 more in bituminous vapor through their funnels than the smaller Yankee speeders, the St. Paul and St. Louis. Even the naturalized Americans, the Paris and New York, burn 15 or 20 more tons of coal daily than the ecconomical new ships. If the St. Paul had gone over the Southampton record course of the New York, which is 3,047 knots, she would have shaved at least three more hours off the record, reducing it to 6 days and about 214 hours.

There was hardly a ripple of excitement aboard the St. Paul when she clove the placid summer seas abeam of the red lightship off Sandy Hook at 2:07 o'clock yesterday atternoon. There had been no betting in the smoking room, and no pools had been made on the runs. There was a throng in the days' saloon companionway when the chart containing the record was out back in the frame. Nobody shouted "Hurrah!" although Capt. Jamison said later that he felt like shouting.

Jamison said later that he felt like shouting. That an American ship should smash a record was regarded as a matter of course.

The long course of the liner from The Needles to Sandy Hook was cloudless and fogless. The massive engines throbbed almost as regularly from start to finish as the hearts of the hardlest voyagers. The grimy men under deck were doing it all. There were 188 of them, including engineers, stokers, and ollers, and they worked, so Chief Engineer James Carnegle said, "as regularly as if they were part of the ship's machinery." The St. Paul, like her sister ship, the St. Louis, is remarkable for her steadiness, and few of her passengers realized the pace she was making 'hrough the crestless swells on Monday last, when she was two days out from Southampton.

ampton.
She covered 521.9 knots and 521.7 knots respectively on Monday and Tuesday, thus main spectively on Monday and Tuesday, thus main-taining an hourly average of somewhat more than 21 knots. Her engineer and her Captain declare that she eventually will keep up this av-erage, and perhaps exceed it, on the voyage from or to Southampton. The story of the St. Paul's trip, her tenth to the westward, is thus told by her log:

May 30 left Southampton 12 noon. -B.113.7

The log was printed and ready for distribution before the St. Paul got into Quarantine. Every passenger who wanted a copy of the log as a memorial of the trip had it. Compared with the log of the Faris when she made her swifter tworage the St. Paul's log shows that she is by a good deal a better ship.

On four consecutive days of her record trip the Paris made 508, 303, 305, and 530 knots. The St. Paul is unquestionably the swiftest of the fleet near her tonnage and horse power, including the Teutonic, Majestic, Fuerst Bismarck, and Normannia. the fleet near her tonnage and horse power, in-cluding the Teutonic, Majestic, Fuerst Bis-marck, and Normannia.

Engineer Carnegie says he never was in a ship that moved with the smoothness of the St. Paul.

"But for the sound of her engines, you would hardly know that she was going at all," he said.
"Not a single journal got hot on the voyage, and we did not slow down an instant after pass-ter the Nassile."

ing the Needles."

The average number of revolutions of both port and starboard propellers was 8916. The the average daily consumption of coal was 310 tons.

Sandy Hook Observer De La Motte washthe first person to salute the St. Paul when she gilded in past the Hook. He dipped his flag in the tower, and the St. Paul returned the salute. The health officer boarded her on the fly as she stramed up the bay, and the revenue cutter's men did likewise. She cleared Quarantins at 3:28 F. M., was docked at 4:20, and all her saloon passengers were away before sunset. Among the St. Paul's passengers were inspections diamelmain and Richter, who represent the North German Richter, who represent the North German Light St. They were delighted with the ship and their unequalled trip from Southampton. It is said that the North German Lloyd line is thinking of getting packets somewhat like he St. Paul. Alexander belmar and Eva Booth, now of the Canadan branch of the Salvation Army, were also on the St. Paul.

#### Army, were also on the St. Paul. DIED OF POISON ON THE ST. PAUL Cyanide of Potassium Killed C. Murray,

Wealthy Englishman Aboard. An Englishman 40 years old, who, with friend, boarded the American line steamship St. Paul at Southampton just before she sailed for this port on Saturday last, died on Wednes day from cyanide of potassium poisoning. The ship's surge z. Dr. C. J. Schaadt, says that the poison was taken in mistake for a remedy for sensickness.

The Englishman was booked by Purser Rich and Jones ha " C. Murray of London," and his friend registered as Major F. Helbert. Dr. Schnadt reported the case at Quarantine as one

Schaadt reported the case at Quarantine as one of audden death.

The reporters learned from Dr. Schaadt that Mr. Murray was a victim of seasickness, and had provided himself with a bottle of a mixture supposed to be good for that trouble. He also had a phial of cyanide of potassium. What he had that for Dr. Schaadt didn't know.

There was a sea swell on Wednesday morning that made Mr. Murray uncomfortable, and he probably got up in the dark, so his follow voyager says, and groped around for his remedy for seasickness. He got the phial of poison instead and drank some of H. One of the stewards found Mr. Murray dead in his berth as 8 o'clock in the morning. found Mr. Murray nead in his berth at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Major Heibert went to the Waldorf from the American line pier. He told Dr. Schaadt that Mr. Murray was wealthy, and that his relatives would like to have his body buried in England. The surgeon had the body put in a steel casket, and it was thus brought to this port. It will be turned over to the Hritish consul who may make a formal investments of

#### MAN IS MASTER IN HIS HOUSE. But He Will Re Wise If He Doesn't Say So When Madame Is Around,

ul, who may make a formal investigation of

Sigmont Simon said he was master of his ouse, and he sent away the French governess Mrs. Simon said the governess must come back. Mr. Simon said no. Mrs. Simon went to live with her father, and husband and wife both ought a separation in the courts. Judge Gildersleeve found that neither of them had

dersheeve found that neither of them had made out a sase. The Appellate decision sustains him. Justice Williams says:

"While in a legal sense the husband is the head of the family and has the right to rule the household and compel his wife as well as his children to obey him and to submit to his dietation in the details of the management of the house and servants, still the practical view of the marital relations usually is that within her occuliar sphere, the home, the wife should have her own way and be allowed to manage and control the details of housekeeping and servants. An intelligent woman should rertainly not be subjected in the presence of servants and guests to humiliation and ill-treatment by her husband, by the offensive assertion that he is master and she must in all things obey him."

Notice to Patrons of Eighth Avenue Di-

# NO THIRD TERM.

#### Virginia's Fint-footed and Stativart Decision atton on the Subject. STAUNTON, Va., June 5 .- Virginia led off yes

terday as the first State to declare in a Demo cratic State Convention against a third term for President. The declaration was flatfooted, and aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The platform of the Convention was drawn by Senator Daniel, whose politica future was declared to be closed four years ago when he dared to champion David B. Hill for the Presidency. Mr. Daniel's relations to the President have not been cordial, and the office-holders and Administration mer have been desirous to overthrow the rising influence of the Senator. Openly spurned four years ago, he has become the master mind in Virginia Democratic circles. He took particular delight, therefore, in writing this strong plank, almed directly against any further desire of Grover Cleveland, or any other man, to occupy the Presidential chair a third term.

"It is the unwritten law of this republic, es ablished by the custom and usage of a hunired years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term to the Presidential office."

#### STARS AND STRIPES STAYED UP. Skipper Hays Our Consul at Seville Sug-

gested Keeping Them Hid. Capt. Charles Burgers of the American bark Sonnie Doon, just arrived from Seville, Spain, says that when he got to that port and called upon the United States Consul, that functionary requested him not to fly the United States flag any more than he could belp, and, especially, not to fly it on Sundays.

'Why not?" said Capt. Burgess, who is a renuine down-Easter, who served in the navy during the rebellion, and who doesn't believe n hauling down the flag for anybody

"Because the populace may make trouble, replied the Consul. "You might risk it week days, but on Sundays they are all out, and they don't like the sight of the Stars and Stripes."

"All the more reason for displaying them then," cried Capt. Burgess, "And," continsed he at the United States Shipping Commisstoner's office yesterday, where he was paying off his crew, "I hoisted the flag every day. I was there and nobody said a word."

#### IS HAMMOND FREET One Correspondent Says He Is and Another That He Isn't.

LONDON, June 5 .- A despatch from Pretoria to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, Lionel Phillips, Col. Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, and John Hays Hammond, whose condemnation to death was commuted recently to ifteen years' imprisonment, have been released on parole. Mr. Hammond, the despatch says, is out to sail for Southampton en route for the United States. It is reported that each of the

four was fined £10,000. London, June 5 .- The Duffy Ners has a despatch from Pretoria saying that the Executive Council of the Transvaal has postponed until June 11 its final decision in the case of the leaders of the Reform Committee,

#### SOLD TO MORTON, BLISS & CO.

The Plant and Water Privilege of the Ningara Palls Hydraulic Company. NIAGARA FALLS, June 5 .- A prominent real estate dealer and promoter of this city has just closed the sale of the plant and water privileges of the Niagara Falls Hydraulte Power and Manufacturing Company to the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers, of New York city.

for \$4,000,000. When the bill confirming the rights of this company was signed, a few day ago, negotiations with Morton, Bliss & Co. were begun. The head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. is Gov. Morton, and it is said to be the intention to continue the development of the property until the

#### FIRGINIA SECURITIES FALL.

## Immediate Effect of the Precediver Decision

ration at Staunton. BALTIMORE, June 5. The action of the Dem eratic State Convention at Staunton, Va., in declaring for free silver had its effect here today on Virginia centuries. Only a few weeks ago and before the silver fright became so acute they sold at 62. This morning the first sale was at 594. From this there was a slight recovery, but the market closed barely steady, with 50% bid and 59% asked. The sales at 59% reached \$16,000. It was said that the selling orders came from London.

## TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

They Fall from Windows When Left Alone at Their Homes. Edward Warby, aged 5 years, was allowed to sit on the fire escape in the rear of his parents' flat at 120 East 120th street yesterday morning because of the warm weather.

When left alone in the room in the afternoon he climbed out of a window which has no fireescape balcony, so he fell to the yard and was killed.
Two-year-old Michael Fitzpatrick climbed on a chair at an open window of his home in the third story at 213 East 102d street when left alone by his mother yesterday afternoon. He fell to the yard and received injuries which soon proved fatal.

## HAVE THEY FOUND HERRMANNS

St. Louis Detectives Sure They Can Lay Hands on the Satt Lake Murderer, Sr. Louis, June 5.-Chief Harrigan and his detectives think they know the whereabouts of the Rev. Francis Herrmann, the fugitive murderer of Sait Lake. They have learned postderor of Sait Lake. They have learned posi-tively that Herrmann was at the Union Station in this city on about May 11, and they have traced his movements since then. The Chief yesterday sent a telegram to Chief of Police l'ratt of Sait Lake informing him that Herr-mann's whereabouts had been determined, and telling him that if the Sait Lake authorities would send enough money here the St. Louis police would arrest the fugitive.

Another Coronation Accident. LONDON, June 5. The Herlin correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that during the coronation festivities at Minsk the railing of a bridge over the river gave way and many persoms were thrown into the water. Many were

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5. The architect has pronounced the gates at the entrance of Cor-nelius Vanderbilt's place here imperfect and they are not accepted. They cost several thou-sand dollars and were products of skilled work-manship, but they do not come together prop-erly, one overlapping the other. They will be allowed to remain in place during this season to keep the entrance to the ground's closed, but an-other set will replace them next fall.

Indicted for Murder; Got 80 Days, William Hula of 239 East Third street, who had been indicted for murder on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Kate Mallon of the same address pleaded gality to assault in the hird degree before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions yesterday and got thirty days in the peniteritary. He pushed Mrs. Mailon and she fell and died. He has been in the Tomba After months.

#### Two-year-old Fiossic Bernstein died on Tues-

five months.

day at her home in Bay Thirteenth street and Bath avenue, Brooklyn, of blood poisoning and lockjaw. She was vaccined three weeks ago, but the blood poisoning did not set in until a few days before her death.

# FLEMING TRIAL STORMY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

#### THE SQUARRLES OF COUNSEL AT-TAIN CYCLONIC FURY.

Mr. Brooke's Instantions as to the Motives that Actuated Dr. Scheele in Becoming a Witness for the People Enrage the Doctor-The Lie Passed - Another Buy of Almost Continuous Wrangling Between the Opposing Lawyers-Court Adjourned When the Most Violent Storm of the Day Seemed About to Break.

"That is a lie." Witness Scheele had jumped to his feet and his linched hand was extended toward Lawyer Brooke, his face pale with rage and excitement; all pale, except the network of sabre wound scars; scars which attest the fact that in his German student days he was quick to pass the lie, even when that word meant a duel.

This was near the close of yesterday's proeeding in the Fleming murder trial, which ended in such excitement as is seldom seen in a New York court room. Mr. Brooke, who was responsible for the excitement and the not words, was apparently the coolest man in the room. The Recorder, usually most mild on the beach, had angrily ordered a citizen from the court room. Mr. O'Sullivan had characterized Mr. Brook's conduct as infamous. Mr. McIntyre was excitedly endeavoring to withhold his ssociate Mr. O'Sullivan, and the jurors had all dropped the fans with which they had for hours been larlly trying to cool themselves, and were now leaning carerly forward amazed, nervous, excited, according to their various tem-

peraments. The long technical direct examination of witness Scheele, in which he had corroborated i.e. Mott in every particular, was over, and the briefer cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Brooke was near its end, when Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Scheels a long question, which im-plied conduct not only unprofessional but disgraceful and dishonest on the part of the witness. The first long question was scarcely understood by the witness. He is familiar witn English only so far as the use of that language is in the technical terms involved in a scientific explanation of chemistry. It is not probable that he fully understood Mr. Brooke's first long question in this line, but another and a shorter question he perfectly understood, and

gave the answer quoted above. in addition to the perhaps natural excitement of man-balting which a lawyer of Mr. Brooke's practice may feel, there was another cause which had sharpened the wit and tongue of that experienced and sarcastic practitioner, so that besides balting the witness Mr. Brooke had derived much satisfaction in balting Mr. O'Sullivan until that scholarly young Irishman was well nigh desperate under the effort of maintaining an appearance of indifference, to which he was urged by Mr. McIntyre. This second cause for the unamiable frame of mind in which Mr. Brooke conducted the latter part of his cross-examination was a trap into which he fell, and where he was held for some time by the combined efforts of Mr. McIntyre and Mr. O'Sullivan, who squeezed the teeth of the trap together so viciously that Mr. Brooke winced many times with pain before his ingenuity found a means of extrication. From that time on there were not five consecutive minutes in which Mr. Brooke did not ledge a

goad in Mr. O'Sullivan's none too thick skin.
"I object," said Mr. O'Sullivan at one time. Mr. Brooke replied in a deliberate and affectedly lazy manner, of which he is master: "The objection may be good in chemistry, but there is another science in which all young chemists are

#### not proficient." A TELLING DAY ON THE DEFENDANT.

The day's excitement told on the defendant. She wept copiously much of the afternoon, and there was no pretence at any time of the almost gay carelessness which has been her characteristle mood during most of the trial.

The corner of the court room surrounding the witness chair, which for several days had looked like a junk shop, yesterday assumed more the appearance of a laboratory or chemist's shop, room by a bewildering number and variety of the tubes and porcelains and bulbs and placques and basins in ordinary use in a laboratory, and before the day was over all of these, as one by one they were placed in evidence for some purpose of another, were stored on the big table in front of the venerable and white-whiskered Clerk of the court, until he looked the part of an aichemist deep in the mysteries of his

researches, Even if the defence succeed in discrediting Mr. Scheele to such an extent that his testimony will bear slight weight with the jury, this result will be neutralized, so far as its effect upon the case is concerned, by the fact that all of Dr. Scheele's testimony was an identical corroboration offthe expert testimony given by Dr. Mott. The latter, so far from being discredited, left the stand with what amounted, in effect, to an endorsement by the defence of his scientific

#### methods. . AN AMAZING AMOUNT OF ARSENIC

The examination of Dr. Scheele, which went to show the existence of an amazing amount of arsenic in everything either he or Dr. Mott analvzed, was resumed vesterday morning by inquiry concerning the substance designated in the case as "People's exhibit C in evidence." It is regrettable such cuphony cannot be used with certainty that the meaning of the term would always be understood in newspaper reports, for exhibit C is in reality the last rejection from the stomach of Mrs. Bliss before

she died. Q .- Was any portion of the contents of this bottle submitted to you? A. Two portions; two ounces of it first and later another portion. Mr. Brooke objected on the ground that there was no proof that the portion submitted to the witness was taken from the bottle in evidence. So Dr. O'Sullivan had to go all over the history of that bottle again, which he did and then

asked: Q.-What did you do with the portion delivered to you? A .- Took it into my laboratory and submitted it to a chemical analysis.

Q. Did you employ more than one test? A .-I did. Q .- Did the tests employed by you satisfy you of the nature of the poisons the substance con-

tained? Mr. Brooke-I object. There is no proof that it contained poison. Mr. O'Sullivan-I understood that Mr. Brooke would give me a little more latitude in my ex-

amination to facilitate the work with this wit-

sisted on all the rules of evidence that ever bothered the brain of a law student, and Mr. O'Sullivan had to comply. Mr. O'Sullivan had made only a little headway when he ran up against another objection, in the course of which Mr. Brooke remarked: "I submit that Dr. O'Scheele has not identified this exhibit as a portion of that which Mr. Maions identifies in another seceptacle and as having been given to Dr. O'Scheele."

"Dr. O'Scheele." asked Dr. O'Sullivan with asperits.

asperity.
"(th. I beg your pardon, Dr. Scheele," said
Mr. Brooke. Mr. Brooke.

Thus it went on until at last, by the lengthy, if safe, methods required by practice, the examiner was permitted to ask the witness what he had found in the substance. The answer was the familiar, "Antimony in the form of tartar emetic and arsenious oxide."

Q. Did you separate any of those poleons?

A. Yes, both. This is the arsenical mirror.

Q. Any other extraction? A. Yes, this is the antimony mirror.

Q. Any other extraction? A. Yes, this is the antimony mirror.
Q. Any other poison extracted from the substance? A. Yes, I extracted the arsenic in this bottle.

MR. CHOATE DESIGNATION.

MS. CHOATE DROPS IN.

The witness produced a glass bulb containing three and hearly one-half grains of white arsenic. At this point in the proceedings the Hon. Joseph Choate took a chair within the